

The Yazoo Democrat.

J. S. CALHOUN & CO., Publishers.

FOR THE SOUTH.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

VOLUME I.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1859.

NUMBER 30.

Professional Cards.

DR. KIDD & WILSON.
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. Wilson has removed his residence to the recently occupied by J. N. Ratcliff, opposite S. H. Wilson's. Office with Dr. Kidd.
Yazoo City, January 15, 1859.

Instruction in Music.

PROF. J. BOEHMER offers his services as teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Thorough Bass, &c., to the people of Yazoo City and the community at large. Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, &c., &c., tuned and repaired.
Yazoo City, January 1, 1859.

W. G. NIXON.
Yazoo City.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

General Collecting and Land Agents.
YAZOO CITY AND CANTON, MISS.

WILL hereafter practice their profession in partnership, and will keep offices in both Yazoo City and Canton. They will attend the Circuit, Chancery, and Probate Courts in Yazoo, Madison and Holmes Counties, the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and the Circuit Court of the United States at Jackson. They will attend to the unfinished business of N. G. & S. E. Nye.
November 6, 1858.

A. M. HARLOW,

Attorney at Law,
LEXINGTON, HOLMES CO., MISS.

WILL practice in the Probate and Circuit Courts of Yazoo and Holmes Counties, and also in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

D. W. SANDERS,

Attorney at Law,
LEXINGTON, HOLMES COUNTY,

September 11th, 1858.

C. F. HAMER.
Yazoo City.

HAMER & HENDERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them in the Circuit and Probate Courts of Yazoo, Holmes and Madison, and the Superior Courts held at Jackson.

Sept. 1, 1858.

W. S. EPPERSON,

Attorney at Law, Yazoo City, Miss.,
And Commissioner for Legislation of

WILL practice in the Courts of Yazoo, and other counties comprising the Fifth Judicial District, and the Courts at Jackson.

Office near the Court House.
September 1, 1858.

H. S. G. PERKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Yazoo City, Mississippi

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Leake, Attala and Holmes counties, the several courts in Yazoo County, and the Court held at Jackson.

W. BROOKS.

BROOKE & SNEDES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, VICKSBURG,
Miss., will continue to practice their

profession in the Circuit, Chancery and Probate Courts of Warren county, at Vicksburg, Washington county, at Greenville; Bolivar county, at Wellington; Issaquena county, at Toluca, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at Jackson.

Sept. 1, 1858.

DRS. HOLMES & VANDELL

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, and respectfully tender their services to the citizens of Yazoo and surrounding country.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1858.

HENRY LAURENCE,

DENTIST.
Office on Main Street, Yazoo City,

References:
Dr. Leake & Barnett, Yazoo City.

E. Townsend, M. D., Philadelphia.

J. B. McClellan, M. D., New Orleans.

J. W. Smith, Dentist, Mobile.

F. H. Knapp, M. D., Yazoo City, September 1, 1858.

PETER B. COOK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,
FINE TOILET SOAPS,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
Dental and Surgical Instruments,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Vicksburg, Miss.

Orders from Merchants, Physicians and
Painters solicited.
(Oct. 16, 1858)

PATRICK MAHER,

Plasterer and Ornamental Plasterer,
(NEAR THE BAPTIST CHURCH.)
Yazoo City, Miss.,
Respectfully solicits the patronage of the
public.
(Dec. 4, '58 ly.)

Advertisements.

To Hotel Keepers, Restaurants, Drug-
gists, Grocers and the Public.

DR. BRUNON'S BITTERS

Have, from their excellent qualities, been recom-
mended by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS
as a most valuable and never-failing remedy for
DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA,
DEBILITY, HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE,
LIVER COMPLAINTS, BLOOD DISEASES,
&c., &c., &c.

Are also a sure and certain preventive against
FEVER AND AGUE, CHOLERA, SUMMER
COMPLAINTS, &c.,
and is the most efficacious TONIC AND APPE-
TITE CREATING COMPOUND ever offered to
the public.

By the use of these Bitters, ALL DISEASES
OF THE BLOOD will be thoroughly eradicated,
and all those who are suffering from early ex-
cess and PROSTRATION OF THE PHYSICAL EN-
ERGIES will be restored to a ROBUST AND
VIGOROUS STATE OF HEALTH.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS will be stimulated
and permanently strengthened, APPETITE will
be created, and the DEBILITATED SUBJECT
RESTORED TO NEW LIFE.

This remedy has a very agreeable taste, and
will be taken readily by children as well as
adults.

All persons suffering from any of the above
complaints are invited to try DR. BRUNON'S
BITTERS.

Dose.—For an adult, a small wine-glassful 3
times a day; for a child, a small tea-
spoonful twice a day.

K. CRUGER,
Sole Agent for the United States,
742 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold at 50 cents per bottle, \$5 per dozen, \$2.50
per gallon; extra Bitters for Bar-rooms, by the
gallon or barrel, at the low price of \$1.25 per
gallon; fine Stoughton Bitters, \$1.25 per gallon.
For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

Wholesale and Retail at
742 Broadway, N. Y.

Sent by express to all parts of the United
States on receipt of orders.
March 5, 1859.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches,
Bed Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all
pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind
is inestimable. In warm weather all nature seems
to be teeming with these annoying foes. This powder is the
only article ever discovered which will exterminate
them. A company of botanists, from the Horti-
cultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns
of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a
certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead.

This fact was made use of to guard their night
camps from these intruders. Quantities of the
plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and
found a positive insect destroyer in every experi-
ment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically
prepared to resist the effect of age and climate.

Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained
from the Governments of England, France, Ger-
many, and Russia, from the World's Fair, and
numerous medical and horticultural colleges and
societies.

Letter from the President of the U. States
Executive Mansion,
WASHINGTON, 31st Jan., 1859.

"Mr. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir:—I have the
pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission
of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you
a Medal and Certificate for the great value of
your Magnetic Powder, for exterminating insects,
&c."
MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman.

The above was accompanied by a certificate of
"Prime Albert."

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

Mr. E. LYON.—Dear Sir:—We have analyzed and
tested your Magnetic Powder and find them per-
fectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals,
but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and
insects.

JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist,
LAURENCE REID, Prof. Chem.,
New York Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New
York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the
bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's
Powder, and finds it infallible."

Every gardener must have a direct interest in
an article of this kind. References can be made
to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hot-
els; to Judge Meigs, President of the American
Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield
Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five
Points Mission, etc., etc. Judge Meigs says,
"This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national
importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it
thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers,
ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants
can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs.
BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold
throughout the world. Many worthless imitations
are advertised. Be cautious!

"New York, November 8th, 1858."

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my
Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Patent, and the
secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES &
PARK. This Powder is a discovery made by my-
self, and brought from the interior of Asia, and
is unknown to any other persons. The genuine
and effective articles put up in tin containers, and
will continue to bear my name. E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder
and are killed by a Magnetic Pill. Order them
through any merchant.

"This Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
but Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample boxes, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents
and \$1.00. Follow directions. Use freely and
thoroughly."
BARNES & PARK,
12 & 15 Park Row New York.

Also the Mexican Mustang Liniment.
March 12, 1859.

Carriage Making and Repairing.

Do you want your carriage or
buggy repaired? Go to the old
stand of J. J. Clague & Co. The
undisputed do not aim to make a reputation
for cheap work—being satisfied, from long expe-
rience, that doing first class work at a reasonable
profit is the only true method of conducting a
business that will prove satisfactory to purchasers
and mechanics.

J. J. CLAGUE & CO.,
LOUIS AMBLEER,
Main Street, Yazoo City, Feb. 26, 1859.

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP,

ON MAIN STREET.

THE undersigned, having establish-
ed themselves in the carriage mak-
ing and repairing business, inform
their friends and the public, that they are now
prepared to do all kinds of carriage and wagon
work with neatness and durability. They will
warrant their work to give satisfaction, as to price and
execution.

JOHN REILLY & CO.,
Yazoo City, February 19, 1859.

Poetry.

[FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]
LINES.

BY CHARLES H. DUNKE.

Polonius.—Do you know me, my lord?
Hamlet.—Excellent well; you are a fishmonger.

Candid, true, sincerely clever!
Grand! but 'twill delude him never;

Rather deal in candid frowns,
Than in smiles the heart disowns.

For the outlines mark dissemblers—
Sharks of policy and gain—

Nestling foes—in danger, tremblers—
Truth's address is frank and plain.

Candid, true, sincerely clever!
Truth deals not in mock endeavor;

Candor knows no hectic sigh;
Know, "the heart rests in the eye!"

From that flickering gaze beguiling,
Art might copy Evil's court,

On depict a Judas, smiling,
O'er the coins that sold his Lord.

Moments, true, may weave delusion;
Glittering sands appear profusion

Of pure rivers; in the end
The wanderer marks delusion rent.

But he journeys on till mountains,
Blunt and bold, and rugged, rise;

There he finds the hardy fountains—
Strange, we're finding truth likewise.

Teutonia, March 15, 1859.

THE PROUD LOVER.

I never yet could understand
How men could love in vain;

Hold it weak and wrong to love,
And not be loved again.

For me, I must have heart for heart;
Deny me that, and we must part.

There be who love, or think they love,
Without return, for years;

They waste their days in fruitless sighs,
Their nights in hopeless tears.

Not such am I; my heart is free—
I love not her who loves not me!

CUBAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

We have observed in several papers at the
North, and in the Crescent of this city, a
statement which first appeared in the Wash-
ington States, that the Declaration of the
Independence of Cuba, as quoted by Sena-
tor Benjamin in his speech on the Thirty
Million bill, was written in the Delta office.

Before replying to the inquiries of some of
our contemporaries as to the truth of this
statement, we waited until we could get a
copy of our Senator's speech. This we have
now before us; and, refreshing our memories
by reference to the files of the Delta for the
memorable year 1851, when the move-
ment for the independence of Cuba was
started at Puerto Principe, we have satisfied
ourselves that the statement of the States is
not correct.

The quotation in Mr. Benjamin's speech is
from the Declaration of Independence, signed
by the Argueros on the 4th of March, 1851,
at Puerto Principe. It was translated for
this paper from a copy sent from Cuba.

There was no reason at that time, nor has
there been since, to suspect that it was not
a bona fide document. It bears in its lan-
guage and illustrations the characteristics of
the ercole mind and phrasology. It is true
there were several other "declarations" pub-
lished in that year, one of which was issued
by the so-called Junta in New York, and
one that was adopted in this city by Gen.
Lopez and his compatriots. Large numbers
of these were sent to Cuba and distributed
in that Island. They were manifestly
adopted by the Cubans then in exile in this
country, setting forth the wrongs of their
countrymen, and invoking their united and
self-sacrificing hostility to Spanish domina-
tion.

It is quite unimportant where or by whom
these documents were prepared, as they did
not assume to issue from any body or com-
mittee in the island, and had the sanction
and recognition of the organized band of
Cubans who co-operated with Gen. Lopez,
who, to the number of 30 or 40, constituted
the vanguard of his little army, and left
their dead bodies to enrich the soil which
they had striven to release from the tyranny
of the foreigner.

Those familiar with our own struggle for
Independence will remember, that previous to
the Declaration of the 4th of July, 1776,
by the United Colonies, in the several colo-
nies, and even in counties, similar docu-
ments were adopted by popular assemblies,
and even by clubs and militia companies.

The memorable declaration of Mecklen-
burg, North Carolina, in Chesterfield, Han-
over and Albemarle counties, Virginia, pre-
ceded and anticipated the leading ideas,
principles, and even the phrasology of the
instrument which is celebrated throughout
this Union on the return of every 4th of Ju-
ly.

When Gen. Lopez left this city in the
Pampero, he took with him a large number
of copies of this declaration, prepared in this
city, with a view of distributing them among
the people. These were taken with Crit-
tenden's party, near Bahia Honda, and burnt
by the Spanish soldiery.

This was, however, not the Declaration
which Mr. Benjamin quoted. That docu-
ment had its origin in Cuba; it was written
by the Argueros, and was first read at a
meeting held in this city at Banks' Arcade,
before which Gen. Lopez made his last ap-
pearance and speech in this country. As
further proof of its authenticity, we may add
that it was the principle foundation for the
prosecution and punishment of one of the
Argueros by the Spanish authorities.—N. O.
Delta.

A man in Massachusetts led a blooming
bride to the altar on the 9th ultimo, became
a father on the 10th, and advertised his wife
on the 14th, cautioning all persons against
trusting her on his account.

THE WAR QUESTION IN EUROPE—THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

"Spectator" the well informed and able
London correspondent of the N. York Com-
mercial Advertiser, who, for many months,
has expressed the opinion that the design of
the French Emperor is to wage war with G.
Britain, all his declarations of amity to the
contrary notwithstanding, writes as follows
in his letter of the 18th ult:

From every part of France details daily
arrive of increased military and naval pre-
parations. The tone of the press is alike
belligerent. The industrial and financial
classes in vain endeavor to stem the tide, and
are rapidly becoming convinced of their im-
potence. In a short time the requisite feel-
ing of irritation will be aroused to induce
the country to plunge into anything. At
present the month of April seems to be con-
templated as the time for action. If April
and May are allowed to pass, there may
then be hope for the year. About twelve
months back, when almost equal alarm was
prevalent, it was mentioned to your readers
that, if we could get over the spring, we
might trust in a respite till 1859. A simi-
lar opinion may now be entertained, but the
hope of an equally favorable result is held
only by the minority.

It is believed that the Government are at
length thoroughly convinced that mischief
is at hand. In both Houses of Parliament
the same may be clearly discovered. Among
officials of all kinds it is still stronger. Lit-
tle is publicly said on the subject, and this
discrimination is a consequence of the sense
each man has that he knows his neighbor's
thought, and that he had better by common
consent get ready as soon as possible.

There is nothing in the Italian question to
inspire this universal distrust. It arises
from a conviction that there is a foregone
conclusion in favor of a revival of the at-
tempts of the First Napoleon, that the Ital-
ian question is merely a pretext, and that if
this pretext is removed, another and another
will be attempted until the desire be at-
tained.

Positive intelligence has been received
that Austria, under the advice of England,
will consent to refer any point in dispute to
diplomatic adjustment. This, of course,
should remove all fears of war, if those fears
had no other ground than that which has
thus far been avowed. But people look to
Chierbourg, and are cognizant that the Ital-
ian question has not had anything to do with
a single stone of that work. They also re-
collect that nearly twenty years ago the Em-
peror announced to France, that he repre-
sented a principle, a cause, and a defect—
The principle was universal suffrage, the
cause that of the empire, and defeat, that of
Waterloo.

While the misgivings of the public are
turned in this direction, Europe is favored
with a new Parisian pamphlet, not avowedly
of imperial manufacture, but from a quarter
quite as significant. Its title is "La Gu-
erre," and its author M. Emile de Girardin.

M. de Girardin is always eagerly in the van
of national movements, and the Emperor
knows the men to select for any literary
purpose. The Italian scheme, in a diplo-
matic sense, has failed. Fresh ambitions
must be aroused. The potentate who crushed
the Roman republic, finds his sentiment in
that quarter misunderstood. He must now
take a wider field and regenerate, not a por-
tion, but the whole of Europe. Russia is to
be his sole partner. Europe must be divid-
ed into two governments, that of the East
and that of the West. All the minor na-
tions would willingly submit themselves to
these two powers. England might resist,
unless Cobden and Bright could be brought
into government, but if so, she must be co-
erced. She must be driven from the com-
mand of the channel, and deprived of every
naval station of advantage. This, says M.
de Girardin, would be a work worthy of Na-
poleon the Third. It would be a war that
would repay its cost—a war that would
avenge Waterloo—a war that would give
to France her lost frontiers, and place Eu-
rope in equilibrium.

SENATOR BENJAMIN'S SPEECH ON CUBA.

This speech is thus spoken of by a cor-
respondent of the Louisville Courier:

On Friday, Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana,
discussed at length the acquisition of Cuba.
Had the American people heard his speech,
there would be no controversy hereafter on
the subject. It was an effort that will live
when those who listened to it shall have
passed away, and in after years the men who
heard it will tell of it with kindling eyes
and dilated hearts to their children. Did
you ever hear Benjamin? He is the imper-
sonation of eloquence. His voice is silvery
and musical. Every intonation possesses an
indescribable charm and fascination; each
word, aye, the minutest particle of a word,
stands out in clear, appreciable distinct-
ness.

The recollection of that speech can never
be erased from memory, but its softened ca-
cendies will always call up pleasurable feel-
ings and memories:

"His words had such a melting flow,
And spoke of truth so sweetly well,
They felt like heaven's serenest snow,
And all was brightness where they fell."

I wish that everybody could have heard
that speech. It was an effort of a man who,
as an orator, has not an equal on the continent.
His speech will have a great and
marked effect on the public mind. Its in-
fluences are already beginning to be felt.

Some may consider that the excitement in
regard to Cuba is ephemeral and will soon
pass away. On the contrary, it is the great
living question of the day. Men may doubt,
but, in my opinion, Cuba will be ours before
the expiration of Mr. Buchanan's term of
office.

Tom Corley says: Make yourself a good
man and then you may be sure there is
one reason less in the world.

From the Stars and Stripes.

INFLATIONS OF LAUGHING GAS.

Pottarson is a man of profound sagacity
and great particular wisdom. We have
sometimes differed in our opinions, and if it
past times I have not carefully weighed his
sage laconicisms when I did not at first sigh
coincide with them, recent events have de-
cided me to do differently in the future.

A few days since, I told Pottarson that
I intended to make calls on my lady ac-
quaintances on New Year's Day, and that I
intended him to accompany me and share the
pleasures. He replied, with the look of an
oracle.

"Duck," said he, "if I ain't down like a
thunder shower on starched collars, on this
plan of turning every parlor into a whiskey
shop and every woman into a bar-tender be-
cause it's New Year's Day, then burst me."

Thinking that Pottarson spoke under a
misapprehension in regard to the custom, I
enlarged upon the beauties of giving one's
female friends an annual kindly greeting.

"But," said he, "what's the good of call-
ing on a lady when you only stop long
enough to get four and a half sniffs of the
air of her house before you leave, and while
you are there have to go sniffs in the lady's
attentions with a half dozen other bipeds,
why, Duck, it would only be aggravating."

I am ashamed to say that Pottarson's
words failed to convince, and even his last
ingenious remark, "Duck, it ain't worth a
'cheese,'" was forgotten within five minutes
after we parted.

The night before New Year I made out a
list of fifty families upon whom I intended
to call. I had engaged a horse and cutter
to facilitate my speed of travel, and a juve-
nile nigger to hold my horse. I discov-
ered that I had neglected to furnish myself
with money for the next day; and as I had
hired the horse and cutter from a stranger
party at the rate of two dollars an hour, it
was manifest to me that funds must be pro-
cured. In this alarming exigency the cur-
rent of my thoughts turned towards Simp-
son, and jumping into the cutter, I was
carried thither. Simpson was not short. I
gave him my watch, retaining the chain;
Simpson gave me thirty dollars, retaining my
watch. Generous Simpson!

On New Year's morning I did not eat any
breakfast, that I might be able to show an
appreciation of the spasmodic hospitality of
my lady acquaintances.

I found my establishment in waiting at
the lively stable, little nigger included, and
with no further preliminaries than settling
my bill in advance, I started.

I stopped first in front of the spacious and
superb residence of Job Greaser, the mil-
lionaire, who, thirty years since, was the
highly respected proprietor of a dog cart,
but who, by some mysterious means, known
at the hierarchy offices, has been able to
take up a coat of arms, and to trace his
ancestry to some illustrious cut-throat who
had the honor to patch the majestic breeches
and black the royal boots of William the
Conqueror. As I entered the parlor, I was
greeted by the three Misses Greasers, and I
wished them a happy New Year, and many
of them! The Misses Greasers thanked me
for my consideration. Mrs. Greaser, the
mother, coming up at that moment, I ven-
tured a similar wish in her behalf, for which
I received Mrs. Greaser's thanks. I was in-
troduced to Mrs. Greaser, senior, the grand
mother, and I wished her a fabulous quan-
tity of happy New Years, for which the old
lady announced that she was much obli-
ged! By way of digression, I will here
state that I entertain no doubt but my wish
with reference to the old lady will be grati-
fied, for she looks as tough and elastic as a
boiled india-ramber baby. The Misses
Greaser informed me that the sleighing was
fine, which statement I confirmed. Mrs.
Greaser expressed it as her opinion that it
"wouldn't last long," and I acceded to the
proposition without argument. I asked the
Misses Greaser how many calls they had re-
ceived so far, and the Misses Greasers said,
"not many—not quite four hundred!" My
hand was instinctively grasping for my
watch, that I might be aiding in estimating
the merits of the Misses Greasers in exten-
poraneous jars, when I happened to think
of Simpson. Adjourned to the inner tem-
ple and partook of a ham sandwich, a piece
of fruit cake and a glass of sherry, after
which I made a polite exit, and proceeded
with the programme.

I stopped at six residences, wished the in-
mates six happy New Years, beside a nume-
rous quantity of the article in perspective;
was told six times that the sleighing was
fine, to which were added six predictions
that it wouldn't last long; took six glasses
of sherry, and made